

SIDELIGHTS

THE INJUSTICE OF REGULATION.

Wonderful are the methods of steamship companies, and marvelous is the construction of the laws of the federal government relative to navigation. The combination, however, from time to time, creates situations of much interest to the close observer.

Watch one of the big liners dock, and you will see immediately afterward some curious things. Doctor Ramus's people have felt pulses and looked at tongues, and looked doubtful and wise, and finally concluded that everything is all right. Stackable's blue clad, badge bedecked, polite inspectors have taken declarations, and looked for opium, and checked up the crew, and had breakfast. The immigration officials have officially communicated their wishes to the officials of the boat, officially received notice concerning all aliens on board, and officially made arrangements for the landing of the said aliens, Kaiser Wilhelm Klebahn, representing that great and glorious and all powerful triumvirate, H. Hackfeld & Co., the German government and one Schwerin, has taken things over with the purser and the captain, and determined when to dock and when to sail, and how many passengers ought to be taken on board, and in general how to have the boat so comport itself that arguments in favor of ship subsidy may be created. The nickel swimming stunts of the boys have been duly and regularly performed, the gangplank has been successfully and oratorically hoisted, the captain has quit his Napoleonic pose on the sacred bridge, and apparently everything is O. K.

But at times everything is not as tranquil as it seems. Way down in the steerage a high fever or a suspicious-looking spot or lump may have made the doctors look doubtful. The company and the government therefore solemnly determine that only those who have been able to pay for cabin accommodations and have money to spend on automobiles, saloons, curio shops and like luxuries, are immune. The knowledge of Honolulu gained by the steerage is confined to views of the Iwilei oil tanks or the Honolulu Iron Works. And thereby are we protected from an epidemic.

If tongues and pulses have reached the standard, it may be supposed that everybody may come ashore and see our city beautiful. Not so. The Hindu may display his fez, and the Jap woman her obi, and the Colonist his badge, worn on his head, of the place of his origin, and the globe trotter his camera. They may be seen and readily recognized, during the stay of one of the boats, all over the city. But regulations, governmental and steamship, retain the Chinese on board. Wistfully do they stand alongside the rail and watch passengers of every other nationality start out for a little pleasure trip. For them a guard is provided. If they be bound for the mainland, they must not touch foot on land until the destination is reached. If they are bound to the Orient, the passage is a through one, with no stop-over privilege. The regulations make them outcasts amongst the nations of the earth.

And if some friend in Honolulu—some "cousin"—wants to greet one of them on board the boat, and take him some preserved eggs, or lichee nuts, or opium, or fish dried some decades ago, or gossip from his native village, the regulations step in and provide that the good Samaritan may climb the gangplank only under certain conditions. If he wears a queue, or has almond shaped eyes and a brown complexion, he is promptly stopped, and may go no further than the foot of the plank, unless faith in his honesty and integrity has been duly certified to upon a card signed by government officials.

And, when the sleeping giant awakes, I wonder what he will do to get even. Some day, when your husband participates in a bridge or poker game by going hunting, and you are relieved of household cares thereby, go and see for yourself, and ever thereafter be convinced that neither Governor Frear, the supervisors nor the license commissioners, separately or collectively, are the equals of Klebahn, Stackable and Brown.

KEEP UP TO DATE.

Truly is Hawaii getting up to date. We have been a trifle slow on the latest fad, of which organized communities on the mainland boast. Pennsylvania legislators were bribed, and Pennsylvania contractors did the bribing, on the construction of the capitol. Some years ago Senator Clark of Montana used thousand-dollar bills with telling effect. The earthquake city of San Francisco joined the procession, got into line and furnished a spectacle of many prosecutions and few convictions, which was well worth witnessing. Some six weeks ago some two and a half pages of the Chicago Tribune were devoted to an expose of the financial manner in which Billy Lorimer was selected to represent the great state of Illinois in the great senate of the United States of America. Governor Hughes of New York refuses to sit on the wool-sack, a seat donated to him by the President, until alleged graft by members of the legislature at Albany is investigated in full, and questions of fire insurance premiums looked into.

But when we did get into the game we got into right. The supervisors in San Francisco were cheap. The legislators in Pennsylvania cost little. In New York anything which was offered was taken. In Illinois they beat us out quite a little, as they did in Montana, but this is accounted for by the fact that a seat in the millionaire's club was at stake.

Down here, if rumors amount to anything, the price is above the market. Sixteen hundred dollars is not bad. It makes the San Francisco supervisors resemble very much a lot of cheap guys. Comparatively speaking, it is much higher than that which Senators Clark and Lorimer are said to have paid. Perhaps the high cost of living in Hawaii accounts for the cost of votes; but no one on the mainland can point at us as the finger of scorn, and say that we did not have a proper realization of the value of our prerogatives.

Sidelights trusts that all due regard shall be paid to the method by which investigations are carried on in our suburbs; that immunity will be promised where necessary; that special prosecutors shall be imported; that congressional investigations shall be ordered; and that in every way shall we see to it that reform fashions shall be strictly observed. Let records be searched in order that the proper method may be discovered. If Willie Crawford has sixteen hundred dollars in his possession and offered to give it away, let him be rewarded by not being punished; for that appears to be the rule on the mainland. If any member of the board of supervisors said: "Get thee behind me, Satan," let him likewise be rewarded, for that is the rule on the mainland. If the sixteen hundred dollars was offered by the higher-ups, let them be arrested, indicted, prosecuted, and have a hung jury; as is the fashion on the mainland. If there be any go-betweens, like Heike of the sugar trust, let them be prosecuted, convicted, and punished; as is the fashion on the mainland.

But let us in any event keep up to date.

SOCIALIST OR ANARCHIST.

Many and many a problem of momentous import has good old Hawaii been called upon to solve. Which is better—a monarchy or a republic? Bloodlessly, intelligently and permanently was the question disposed of. No guillotine revolution, with human devastations, was necessary. Should we be a small, independent republic, or an exceedingly small possession of a great big republic? A special boat and a special train, and the Spanish war, and some smooth talk made us the political experimental station of the United States.

We are to solve the problem of whether it is possible to make a legislature do what we want it to—Oregon being the only place up to date where the answer has been "yes."

And now is another one passed up to us. What is an anarchist, and what is a socialist? May I be only one, or may I be both? Can I be partially one, and the remainder the other? Must I be a thoroughbred, or have I permission to be a mongrel? Read all of your books and newspaper publications, and your answer will be as uncertain as Frank Harvey's support of McCandless, or the retention of prisoners. Read the laws of the federal solons and the speeches and letters of the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, and the fine distinction between them will be extremely difficult to discover. Work it out in any old way you want, theorize and philosophize and experiment, think and get your acquaintances to think for you, still will you be in the dark.

But we must solve it. It is said that the Russian Vaseline is an anarchist, and he says he is only a socialist. And must it officially be determined by the immigration people here whether this is true, and, if true, whether the distinction is one with a difference.

But I did get a definition of a socialist. I was spending what our English cousins call a "week's end" at Haleiwa last week, and while seated on the spacious lanai facing the narrow gauge anti-Inter-Island railroad, overheard a conversation which settled that part of it beyond doubt. It seems that one of the protectors of the downtrodden, who had bitterly resented Jarrett's club and water cure for defiance of the law, had, in the fulness of his heart, and by reason of the teachings of his society, taken into his household two of the sufferers, a man and his wife. Board and lodging were furnished them. The husband was a mechanic, and the wife an excellent house servant. The benefactor expected, according to my eavesdropping, that the couple would go to the mainland as soon as money enough was saved. The mechanic was paid twenty-two rubles per month. As equality is the basis of socialism, the wife was paid the same. As there employer, in his business, was at times compelled to labor for twelve hours a day, both of the recipients of the benefits of his principles, were permitted to do the same. Pottage at a minimum rate per individual of \$22 per month, and water to assist cleanliness and clubs to rebuke lawlessness, must not be permitted. Hence the great sacrifice of the Socialist.

And I learned further, by the same underhanded, feminine method, that the Socialists don't like Gompers, and claim that he is endeavoring to slich the glory expected to be gained by exploiting the Russian proposition. Gompers, according to them, is a mere minion of the capitalists.

Save as to one or two incidents as to stage setting, the story related is a true one—as are all of my stories.

And look out for equals. And let us have a fast day, upon which prayers shall be offered up for the return of Jack, who probably has, in Maehuria, used part of his salary in gaining such knowledge as shall enable him by any one of his five senses to discover the difference between the two "ists."

WOMEN ACCOUNTANTS IN LONDON ASSOCIATION

LONDON, June 4.—Twelve months ago the first woman accountant was admitted to membership of the London Association of Accountants, and in May of last year she was the only lady member present at the annual dinner of the association. Since then, however, about five other women have been admitted to membership of the association.

tion, which confers on them the privilege of writing "Certified Accountant" after their names, and the right to use the letters "F. L. A. A." or "A. L. A. A." All these ladies had been in practice as accountants for some years previous to receiving their certificates from the association.

The London Association of Accountants is the only incorporated body which has granted certificates to women accountants. The Institute of Chartered Accountants will not recognize women, nor admit them as members of the institute.

PAVING MEASURE IS NOW NO MORE

Supervisors Fail to Pass It Over the Mayor's Veto—Appro-priations Go.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
The supervisors managed to squeeze a meeting in last night before the prize fight with the direct result that they killed for the last time the Fort street bitulithic pavement ordinance. In a meeting of three-quarters of an hour, they not only did this but passed the appropriation bill on the final reading, discussed some bulky communications and renewed diplomatic relations with Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell.

During a short preliminary discussion of the paving ordinance their feet became lost in the intricate ways of parliamentary procedure and it took all of Deputy City Attorney Milverton's legal acumen to get them to a point where they could safely vote on it.

The matter was first brought up by reading the petition which bore the signatures of Honolulu's entire business community asking the supervisors to pass the ordinance and award the contract. Supervisor McClellan, the champion of the anti, arose and said:

"Gentlemen of the board, I would like to call your attention to the fact that I have investigated this matter very thoroughly and I have found out that the man who circulated this petition is the man to whom the contract will be awarded. Don't forget that!"
"Well," said Kane mildly, "do I understand that Mr. J. A. Gilman took this ordinance around and forced these people to sign it?"
"No," said McClellan, gracefully, "they just signed it."

Quinn then arose and made a motion that was palpably in the wrong place. Mr. Milverton intimated that it wasn't quite proper and said that the thing to do would be to make a motion to reconsider the paving ordinance.

Getting It Straight.
Mr. Aylett then arose on three different occasions just as they were about to call the roll, and asked permission to ask the city attorney if they were going to vote to reconsider the ordinance. This motion finally passed unanimously.

"Now the proper thing to do," said Mr. Milverton, as Quinn rose cautiously, "is to make a motion to pass the ordinance over the mayor's veto."
"Yes, uh huh," said Quinn.
"Second the motion," said Kane.
"The motion is to pass the mayor's veto," said the clerk.

"No, no," corrected Mr. Milverton, "to pass the ordinance over the mayor's veto."

"I see." The clerk took a new start. "The motion is to pass the veto over the mayor's ordinance."
"That's not quite correct," said Mr. Milverton.

It was finally straightened out. Ahia and Aylett and McClellan voted no and the other four aye, and the motion lost as a 5 to 2 vote is needed to pass over a veto.

The mayor heaved a sigh of relief.

Well Done.
There was not the slightest sign of an oration when the appropriation bill came up for the third reading. It passed unanimously, making a record for the present board, who never before have got an appropriation bill through without an hour's discussion at each reading.

Previous to this matter, a letter from the mayor was read calling the board's attention to the fact that the superintendent of public works had notified them to curb and pave the streets on which city property fronted and that legal proceedings would be instituted against them, if it was not done. The board took this communication mildly and requested the city attorney's department to render them a written opinion on the matter.

The mayor also called attention to an agreement between them and the department of public works by which Alexander street was to be widened and curbed. Mr. Campbell was to secure the needed property, which he did from Mr. Dillingham, and the board was to sidewalk and curb it, which it hasn't done. This was referred to committee.

Wants No Hacks.

J. D. McInerney addressed a letter to the board asking it to prohibit all hacks from standing in front of the Way building at the corner of Bishop and King streets, which is his property. He stated that he was unable to rent the stores owing to objections to the hacks and that his present tenants were kicking. This was also referred to committee.

City Engineer Gere addressed a letter to the board notifying them of the preparations he has made to rebuild the Hecla beach road in such a manner that it will not be necessary to drive through the South Seas when pursuing that route. He stated that he had negotiated for a two-acre piece of land necessary from the Bishop Estate which could be secured for \$50. The road committee will report on it.

James Lynch, the inspector of chauffeurs' licenses, asked for a thirty days' leave of absence which was granted and H. E. Murray was appointed to fill the vacancy while he is gone.

On Monday next the Japanese liner Nippon Maru will arrive here from San Francisco, having sailed from the Coast on Tuesday.

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STOCK EXCHANGE ISSUES MANUAL

Shows Over 70,000 Acres Under Cultivation for the 1910 Crop of Sugar.

The Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange will today issue its first manual of Hawaiian securities, all the figures therein, according to the introduction, being taken from the reports of the various managers. All classes of securities are described at length in statistical form and include sugar, pineapple, rubber, industrial and miscellaneous.

The booklet, which contains sixty pages, was compiled by Ed. Towse and is declared by the initiator along the "street" to be one of the most accurate and comprehensive complements of the nature yet issued locally.

There is no resume given of the total acreage for 1910 and 1911 although it is given individually by plantations, but the sugar industry of the Island is compactly illustrated in several well-chosen tables in the back of the book.

By adding the total acreage planted in sugar as given by plantations, the results show 70,063.42 acres in the 1910 crop and 60,314.40 acres in that of the following year or almost 10,000 acres less. Many of the plantations have not the figures for the latter crop and for some there are none available in acres at all so that the real amount is far above these totals. The only available figures for the crop of 1912 show 10,805 acres in plant and raton cane.

The information supplied in this booklet regarding the various assets, liabilities, credit, balance, dividends, highest-priced shares, the different varieties of cane and the amount of each in the 1909, 1910 and 1911 crops and sometimes for the 1912 crops and other data.

In footnotes the water facilities and conditions of each plantation are presented and also the actions of the directors and the stockholders as regards stock increases and similar matters during the past year.

In rubber, the statistics show there to be 2402 acres under cultivation and represented on the local stock exchange. Of this amount, 2202 is out of the Territory. The first commercial tapping that will be done on the Hawaiian plantations listed will be on the Nabiku Rubber Company's land at Nabiku, Maui, this year. These figures are exclusive of the holdings of the Hawaiian-American Rubber Company, whose cultivation is not given by acres. It has 76,272 trees of various varieties growing.

Pineapples are represented by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Limited, the estimated output for this year being 240,000 cases or 18,000 more than last year. This company is at present paying a dividend of 20 cents per share on the last day of each month.

Tobacco is represented by the Kona Tobacco Company whose property is at Keokea, South Kona, it having on hand at present, 38,000 pounds of this product.

Considerable space is devoted to bonds and accurate and full information is supplied on all of those issued by the Territory and territorial corporations and listed on the exchange.

Taken as a whole the pamphlet is the most optimistic thing that has ever wandered through Honolulu, replete with the most rosy promises of the wealth of Hawaii as it is to be manifested during this and the following years and as it has been manifested in the past. These promises are backed up by uncontrovertible figures and statistics that preclude any idea that the book has been doctored in any way, and as it is issued free from all comment, the actual figures alone tell of Hawaii's unbounded wealth.

JURYMEN SCAN HOTEL AND STEAMER BOOKS

There are some gay young treaders of the primrose path who are on the anxious seat, for yesterday Manager Hertsche of the Young Hotel and Clerk Brown of the Royal Hawaiian were called before the federal grand jury, being previously instructed to bring with them their hotel registers showing the registrations since and including June 11, Kamehameha Day. These books and witnesses, it is understood, were wanted in connection with the investigation of one particular case, and not hotel conditions in general.

Purser Pete Phillips of the Mauna Kea was also called before the grand jury to testify in regard to steamer booking arrangements, and Ivan Miller of the McRae Stock Company, also appeared as a witness.

Among the half-dozen or so indictments that it is expected the federal grand jury will return this morning, it is not probable that there will be a true bill in the case in which all these witnesses have been examined, the trend of the testimony, it is stated, being that the man in the case is guilty only of being "the goat."

FIGHTERS READY TO GO AHEAD AGAIN

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—As a result of Manager Rickard's conference with the representatives of the various cities of Nevada, it has been definitely decided that Reno will be the scene of the battle encounter between Jeffries and Johnson on July 4.

On the Way.
Jim Jeffries leaves this city tonight for Reno, Nevada. Johnson will leave on Thursday.

Governor Willing.
OGDEN, Utah, June 21.—Governor Dickerson of Nevada says that he will not interfere with the Johnson-Jeffries fight.

JUDGE KINGSBURY GIVES THE LAWYERS SOME CRACKS

Fires Shots at Them Over Heads of Grand Jury—Cut Out Buzfuz Business.

Circuit Judge Kingsbury, last week in his charge to the Maui grand jury, lectured the lawyers through the grand jury, advising them to cut out pettifoggery and remember that most jurors had read Pickwick and couldn't be fooled by Buzfuzing. The judge remarked that he was not referring to any attorneys specially, but to general practise throughout the United States, but he brought the remarks to local effect by saying that Maui's jury was an unusually good one and that he was pleased to have heard attorneys lament over the fact that the Maui jurors were not easily fooled.

After discussing the jury system in general, the judge said:

"Some attorneys would do well to change their manner towards and their treatment of jurymen when examining them on their voir dire. In this connection please consider that all I say with regard to attorneys is concerning the subject generally and as the practise is throughout the United States as well as in Hawaii, and that I have no special reference to attorneys of this jurisdiction or to any attorney of any other jurisdiction."

"For example, when examining on their voir dire for the attorney for the defendant to ask over again the same questions asked and answered on the examination by the prosecution is bad for many reasons; it takes up valuable time; it seems to doubt what the jurymen has already stated, or to show inattention to his sworn statements. Then to examine each juror for a long time after he has shown he is not disqualified by any knowledge or by any prejudice or bias, and to examine him in a way that seems to say to the jurymen, 'You are trying to deceive me,' or 'You are too ignorant to understand the simple terms like "bias," "prejudice," "duty" and other such terms," is hardly polite or fair treatment for an intelligent man who is forced into the place, who is honest and who is upon his oath. And then, after such long, tedious and suspicious appearing examination, wasting much time and exhausting the patience of court and jury, and after having shown no respect for the feelings or standing of a jurymen in every way the equal of the attorney and of the judge, to preemptorily challenge him in such a way as to show all present that the attorney's object was not to get able, intelligent, honest men on the jury, but to endeavor to get men of a different class if possible, is as poor policy as it is impolite. What can an attorney gain by challenging those jurymen that he apparently thinks are the best educated, most intelligent and most upright of the men summoned? Certainly it is no compliment from such attorney to be allowed to remain in the jury box.

"Some attorneys may also show more respect for the jurymen by not so plainly showing that they think that they can fool the jury. Attorneys may reasonably infer that our intelligent electors liable to jury duty have read the case of *Bardell vs. Pickwick* and are on the lookout for nascent Buzfuzes, and so may leave out 'the chops and tomato sauce' and 'the warningpan.' In short, both honesty and wisdom recommend to attorneys the treating of our jurymen as intelligent and equal in education on general subjects to themselves.

"Our jury commissioners in Maui have been, and we hope always will be, so careful in selecting from the great body of our electors such men for the jury list that our juries are an encouragement to those endeavoring to place trial by jury on the high plane it should occupy, both in actual practise and in the estimation of the people. And this remark applies especially to the men on the present jury list of this jurisdiction. We can rejoice in having heard attorneys lament over the fact that our jurymen are not easily fooled.

"Again it seems to me that both judges and members of the bar too often act as if our juries were composed of dull, dishonest or foolish men when we often exclude them from the courtroom simply because some law point regarding the admissibility of evidence is to be discussed and decided. Does this not, in effect, say to the jury that if the matter is not admissible as evidence and not received that yet they are so weak or dull or dishonest as to consider it and receive as evidence what they have overheard and are affected by it in rendering their verdict? This sending out of the jury whenever some little question relating to admissibility of evidence is to be discussed is a belittling of the jury.

"Too much importance is given to the charging of juries. We ask and we give too many charges and often seem to treat the matter as if the jury knew but little and would be too much affected by an erroneous charge or too surely lost by not being charged. Again sometimes attorneys who are defeated are so affected that they openly complain of and condemn the jury, charge it with ignorance or with dishonesty. There is no form of contempt of court more to be frowned down upon than that shown by the complaints made against a jury by a defeated attorney because he is defeated. It is as wicked as it is mean. The jurymen are forced to act as judges of the facts and generally unwillingly; they are obliged to judge and to be condemned for their action on account of disappointments is a very mean contempt of court. It is different regarding the action of the judge. From his acts and decisions they may appeal and his acts are within the sphere of criticism. But the jury, as to facts, are supreme; the law has made them so and the same law has forced them to act. Every member of our most honorable profession should show disapproval of such

course on the part of a defeated attorney and not countenance him in blaming or in being disrespectful of the action of the jury.

"We can as a rule confidently expect the members of the bar to do their full part to eliminate abuses clinging to trial by jury. Surely there can be no success along these lines unless the lawyers as a rule join in the work. Their assistance will be most efficient as their education and experience best qualify them for the work, and their honor is by the very nature of the work appealed to; an appeal that is never made without effect to the great body of the American bar. Our electors must also do their share. In, with, and by them must be established correct public opinion on the subject without which no law will become an efficient rule of action in our free and independent self-government.

"Electors must honor the office and the service, and must see and feel its power and its importance. When summoned as jurors, they must look upon it as an honor, and be reminded of the fact that they are called upon to exercise one of the coordinate branches of supreme rule by the people.

"They should not seek to be excused except for the gravest reasons.

"They should attend on the court with a knowledge of the importance of their judicial office, and should as much as convenient segregate themselves from the common crowd about the court. They should let it be seen by their conduct and bearing that they are the jury and are to rule.

"While acting in any case they should be even more careful with whom they associate, and should mix as little as may be with outsiders. Magnify the office and service of jurors, and teach others to do so. If treated by an attorney, judge or officer as of dull intellect, then open their eyes by their keen insight and correct judgment. Let them not succeed by trickery, by befogging you, or by tactics of what is styled 'a smart attorney.' Force all to address you on a high plane intellectually and morally. Should an attorney seem to endeavor to get off from the jury the men who in his opinion are of most ability, highest education, greatest experience and of undoubted high moral character, then consider they have done you no compliment by letting you remain on the jury, and look to it that they do not win a bad case by intended sharp practise followed by successfully befogging the jury.

"Look deeply into ever act and attempt of parties and their attorneys, and judge of their cause and character, in part at least, by their apparent candor, fairness and honesty.

"No great lawyer will try to deceive or fool the jurymen—great lawyers are good men without an exception.

"No class of men aid so much to establish the right, redress the wrong, sustain the righteous law as do the lawyers of every civilized land. Give to the good lawyer your attention, and expect not to be misled by him; and remember he can aid you much by placing before you the evidence in such way that you can come to a right conclusion as to the great fact in issue. You can not too much respect the able, honest, fair-minded lawyer, or too much despise the tricky pettifogger. Your attitude towards these classes, respectively, should be such that all will learn to treat properly the jury that has commanded the respect due the office you are now about to enter upon."

WOMEN OF GERMANY ORGANIZE A BANK TO MEET GROWING NEED

BERLIN.—The recent orderly demonstrations of the people on the franchise question in this city were not without their significance. They may be said to be the first step toward freedom of speech and indeed action. The relentless arm of the law has perforce been relaxed; the people are asserting their right to a free and orderly expression of opinion.

Woman also is asserting herself, and proving that she is by no means so devoid of business capacity as has been supposed. This is being admirably illustrated by the establishment of an independent women's joint stock bank in one of the newest western suburbs of the capital. The women who are responsible for this undertaking have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the usual business methods, and have formed a syndicate.

They have also issued a printed statement setting forth the aim and object of the bank they are about to establish. Independent women, they point out, are frequently in need of small sums, such as ordinary banks are not in favor of lending. The main object of this women's bank is to meet this demand, and it is the intention of the syndicate to commence with a capital of \$25,000 in shares of \$25 each.

It is believed that the idea will be popular among women and that a number, whether engaged in a trade or profession or not, will avail themselves of the advantages offered and either open an account by depositing a certain sum or by making use of the institution as a savings bank.

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

The world's most successful medicine for bowel complaints is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults. For sale by all druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agent for Hawaii.